

## INTISARI

Impor beras selalu menjadi perdebatan di Indonesia sejak puluhan tahun silam. Dilaksanakan sebagai upaya stabilitasi harga beras di tingkat konsumen, namun bercitra negatif karena dianggap merugikan petani dan tidak sesuai dengan cita-cita swasembada. Publik sering melupakan bahwa tidak semua petani merupakan *net producer* beras yang merugi ketika harga beras rendah, namun terdapat kelompok buruh tani yang merupakan *net consumer* beras sehingga akan diuntungkan dengan harga beras yang rendah.

Menggunakan metode *finite distribution lag* dan data bulanan selama satu dasawarsa terakhir, penelitian ini mencoba menganalisis dampak impor beras terhadap kesejahteraan petani kategori pemilik lahan dan buruh tani, melihat respon kesejahteraan petani terhadap perubahan harga komoditas substitusi, ongkos usaha tani, musim tanam, musim panen, dan kejadian sosial politik di masyarakat, serta melihat faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi dilakukannya impor beras di Indonesia.

Dari hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa impor beras memiliki dampak positif bagi kesejahteraan petani pemilik lahan, dan direspon negatif dengan persentase yang sangat kecil oleh proksi kesejahteraan buruh tani. Selain itu, diketahui juga bahwa variabel utama yang memengaruhi impor beras adalah harga beras di pasar domestik dan nilai tukar rupiah.

Kata kunci: NTPP, upah buruh tani, *finite distribution lag*, impor beras, kesejahteraan petani

## ABSTRACTS

Indonesia has come to grips with controversy between rice import and food self-sufficiency for decades. Enacting rice import is one of government's efforts to control and stabilize the price of rice on the domestic market, but this policy are perceived negatively by large group of society because it contradicts with self-sufficiency principle which became this nation goals and dreams since decades ago. Furthermore, public generally assumes that all rice farmers are net producers who will wretched when the rice of price is low as an effect of import while forgetting that there is also majority group of farmers who are net consumers that will be better off with the low price of rice.

Using finite distribution lag methods and monthly data within the last decades, this research are trying to analyze the impact of rice import on rice farmers' welfare, examine the response of rice farmers' well-being towards dynamics in price of the substitution commodities, production cost, planting and harvesting season, social and politics occurrence within the public, and determining what factors underlies the decision to import rice in Indonesia.

From the result be known that rice import has different impact towards farmers' welfare from different categories (net producer and net consumer). From another model, be discovered also the main underlying variables for conducting rice import are the price of rice in domestic market and US dollar to Indonesian rupiah exchange rate.

Key words: farmers' terms of trade, landless laborers, farmers' welfare, rice import, finite distribution lag